The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FAIR POINT.

The National Sunday School Assembly.

The Camp Almost Flooded Out Saturday —Pleasant Meeting During a Fierce Thunder Storm—A Number of Interesting Addresses—How Sunday was Observed in Camp—An Immense Sunday School—President Grant and Vice President Wilson Expected Next Saturday— —Personal Notes.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FAIR POINT, August 8, 1875.

When I indited my last on Friday morning there were streaks of sunshine coming through the trees, and resting on the camp, —harbingers, as we all fondly hoped of fair weather. But the hope was a delusion and a snare, for the winds blew, and the storm came that afternoon, and the camp was flooded out. The rain seems to come down here by the short cut, and in quantity that, while the storm lasts, gives even the skeptic a healthy appreciation of the possibility, and probability of such a disastrous wet spell as prevailed in the time of Noah. The people, however, seem to take it philosophically, and are even disposed to indulge in a little humor over it.

Meeting During a Fierce Thunder Storm—General Feeling of the People.

One of the best specimens of this, and one that pretty fairly illustrates the general feeling of the people, was gotten off on Friday evening. There had been a fierce thunder storm in the afternoon, which seemed to shake the very foundations of the camps. A large tree had fallen right across one of the principal avenues near the circle, and many of the folks, like Mrs. Partington, had been engaged in endeavoring to keep back the flood by a vigorous use of brooms. These little meteorological influences, however, seemed not to dampen the enthusiasm of the people, for when the announcement was made that there would be a meeting held in the Tabernacle on the hill, they turned out with umbrellas, overcoats, waterproofs, and rubber proofs, and filled the large tent. The rain was still coming down, and the noise of it striking the canvass overhead, at times completely drowned out the voice of the loudest speaker. The meeting was somewhat informa. in character. During the course of the impromptu remarks one Episcopal brother called out that he thought this weather could be acceptable to Baptists—making special reference to Prof. Sherwin, who is the general leader of the musical exercises.

"No sir," "no sir," responded the Professor, who is marvelously ready at repartee, "Baptists object to pouring."

The felicity of the answer really brought down the house, and for about a minute the people did nothing but indulge in the most uproarious snicker.

Pleasant Life Under Unfavorable Circumstances.

It is a matter of surprise to see how pleasantly and heroically life is endured hereunder the circumstances. The representatives of the cloth somehow seem to forget all about the sore throat; good laymen who could never risk their precious lives by going to church when it showered in the city, don't mind it a bit here; and ladies, some of them little fragile specimens of femininity, whom you would think would be dissolved by a drop of dew, manage to live and thrive and be at every service here, regardless of mud under foot and rain overhead. The fervor of the folks is simply a marvel.

What a revival this wave would sweep over the churches if about a tenth of this enthusiasm could be transported home.

If the weather, however, has been much of an improvement, there has been a very decided improvement in the literary program. It has been something worth attention and worthy of the Assembly. Friday morning Rev. Dr. J. M. Walden, of the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, discoursed on

"The Press and the Sunday School,"

in which he argued for a higher grade of literature for the children—more pure in tone, more elevated in style, and of a better grade every way. The book was the child's chief companion nowadays, and the press could aid the Sunday school very materially by producing the best of books—none other should be permitted in the Sunday School library. The Doctor argued with force and beauty of diction.

Following him Emily Huntington Miller, the poetess and noted authoress of Chicago, read a story,

"The Parish of Fair Haven,"

which was a plea for more effort in behalf of the missionary cause. The good people of Fair Haven, lived in a happy valley where they knew little of the world's doings, but when the strange preacher told them of the dying millions in heathen lands, who had not heard the Gospel news, they were fired with such a zeal that they gave up their jewels, and money, and dresses, and time,—all to aid the cause. In the course of the story, the objections to missionary enterprises were taken up, and answered in the form of a conversation between the preacher and a skeptic. The idea was a felicitous one, and it was felicitously wrought out. Mrs. Miller, as has been described in your columns, is a petite woman, girlish in physique, and with a voice, although silvery, of no tones, that not be heard far in the open air. This was the only drawback to her performance.

In the evening Rev. Justin D. Fulton, the well known Brooklyn Baptist Divine, lectured on

"The Force that Wins."

He is the man who ran a tilt for popularity with Adirondack Murray, in Boston, and rather got in ahead. He removed to Brooklyn, and has been since recognized as one of the leaders there. He is a man of splendid personal appearance, tall, well set, with a good humored countenance, as though he was well satisfied with himself and all the world, and both loved and could digest a goodly supply of vinnds. He has a powerful voice, and in speaking is very animated, and somewhat declamatory, though at all times graceful. The force that wins, according to his idea, is made up of Character, Culture and Capacity. In this he was aptly to the second division, Culture, and he made a strong plea for education based upon correct religious principles. During the argument he incidentally severed a thrust at the Roman Catholic Church, and denounced its attempt to get the Bible out of the public schools. The people applauded in a manner to indicate very decidedly the drift of their views. The lecture was an admirable one, both as to matter and the manner of its delivery. It was bold in imagery, chaste in language, and eloquently delivered—decidedly equal to the best things of last year.

After the lecture

The Tennesseans

entertained the audience with one of their unique concerts, which so delighted the audience, that, like Oliver Twist, they called for "more" until the singers were happily relieved by the ringing of the ten o'clock bells.

This meeting was held in the auditorium, and the audience called forth the remark from Mr. Fulton that he had never been complimented with a finer audience in America.

Talk With Great Men.

Saturday morning Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, gave us "Some talks I have had with great men." It was in many respects a remarkable lecture. The speaker told us of Dr. Duff, of Scotland, Dr. Thomas Guthrie, of Scotland, Thomas Carlysle, Newman Hall, &c. Somehow, he managed in a few sentences to give a perfect picture of the physical and mental characteristics of the great men. As specimens of character sketching, the "talks" were wonderfully graphic and entertaining. The people listened with rare delight. Dr. Cuyler is a rather odd looking genius. He has rather the appearance of a Pennsylvania Dutch farmer than of a man of high literary fame. He is restless and active as a squirrel in all his movements,—and both talks and gesticulates with great energy. He is a man of medium height, with iron grey hair and side whiskers, very dark complexioned, large Roman nose, and square mouth and chin. There is not a particle of stately dignity about him, but in its place he seems to have a kindly manner, almost boyish abandon—off hand and true hearted, without descending to undue liberty, that makes him irresistibly attractive. He made a very fine impression both on account of his great lecture and his exceedingly pleasant address. He left the ground on the afternoon boat.

In the afternoon there was

A Children' Meeting,

at which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. B. K. Pierce, the successor of Bishop Haven as editor of *Zion's Herald*, and Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, of Plainfield, New Jersey. Great crowds came over from Mayville and the surrounding towns, and the audience was a very large one. The addresses were good—especially that of Mr. Hurlbut, who gained the attention of the little folks and the big ones as well. Dr. Vincent is a member of this gentleman's church and Superintendent of his Sunday school.

After the addresses Frank Beard gave some "chalk talk" on the blackboard, and the audience was alternately moved to laughter and moistened eyes.

The evening was devoted to a concert, given by the "Tennesseans," in which they sang some of the most quaint melodies. The concert "took" immensely.

Sunday in Camp.

Yesterday (Sunday) the gates were closed and there was no admittance to the grounds. The crowd was very large—between six and seven thousand people being in camp. The managers had all they could do to accommodate this large increase of population, and a good bed was considered by the late comers a very enjoyable luxury. Yet notwithstanding the crowd the day was as quiet, and everything was as orderly as the most strenuous Sabbath observer could have desired. The bustle of the week seemed to be hushed and a Sabbath stillness prevailed over the camp all day long.

A Large Sunday School.

In the morning at nine o'clock the call of the bell drew the people to the auditorium, where a grand Sunday school was organized. There were altogether in the school, by actual count, over 3,000 persons, and it was a decidedly interesting school. Over fifty teachers were engaged, and the services altogether continued for about an hour and a half, which included a capital black-board review by the pastor, Rev. J. Lyman Hurlbut. The Infant Department was located in one of the section tents, and was conducted by Mrs. S. W. Clark, one of thenoted superintendents of that department on the ground. A great many persons availed themselves of an opportunity to glean some fresh ideas by attending this model lesson. There were over thirteen hundred Sunday school teachers in the school and nearly three hundred ministers.

Services Afternoon and Evening.

The afternoon was devoted to a platform meeting at two o'clock which continued until four. Brief fraternal addresses were made by Rev. M.r Gilbert, of Kentucky, Rev. Mr. Littlewood, of the Episcopal Church, England, Rev. Dr. Parsons, of Massachusetts, and others. After this meeting prayer meetings were held in the different section tents, and in some of them the spiritual influence seemed to rise very high, and a number of the attendants rose for prayers. Although this is a Sunday School Assembly it must not be supposed that all attendants are church members, as many are drawn hither simply from curiosity.

In the evening Rev. Mr. Flood, of Jamestown, New York, gave us a flood of commonplaces on Temperance, happily, however, the flood subsided in about an hour and then we had the Tenneseeans and addresses by Drs. Hatfield, of Philadelphia, Parsons, of Butler, and others, which pleasantly wound up the first Sabbath of the Assembly.

I have not attempted to burden your columns with details of each day's proceedings for that would be of no interest. I judge the salient features given will help you to form an idea of what we do. However, here is a

Programme for Monday.

which is a fair sample of how each day is divided—the only change being perhaps in the speakers.

8 A. M.—"Conversation" on "The Sunday School Teacher's Office—its place and power." 9:30 A. M.—"Reception" by Mrs. S. W. Clark, of New Jersey. Theme, "Infant Class Teaching." 2. "Conversation" on "Normal Classes," conducted by J. H. Vincent. 10 A. M.—Working hours. Theme, "Biblical Interpretation." 11 A. M.—Lecture on the "Chronology of the Book of Genesis," by Rev. Dr. Armstrong, of Fredonia. 2:15 P. M.—Lecture on "Christian Art;" by Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., of Michigan. 3:30 P. M.—"Reception" by Madame Kriege. Theme, "Kindergarten Instruction." 7:30 P. M.—"The Temperance Guild," a service in the interest of temperance. 8 P. M.—"Reception." Theme, "Temperance," by Miss Frances E. Willard, of Evanston, Ill. 9:15 P. M.—Music on the lake by the "Tennesseans." 10 P. M.—Night Bells.

It should be borne in mind that the Normal classes are held in four different tents, in different parts of the ground, and that each class has a new conductor every day.

Personal.

Among those who hail from Pittsburgh, or are well known in the Iron city, whom I have not heretofore mentioned, are the following: Rev. J. J. Murray, Rev. Reese F. Murray, Rev. W. H. McMillen, Allegheny, Rev. W. A. Davidson and wife, New Philadelphia, Mrs. Fred. McKee, (South Side), Miss Emma McKee, Miss Hannah McClain, Miss Maggie McClain, Capt. Wm. Gillespie, Mr. N. T. Walker, of Wellsville, John White, Will White, John Kramer, of Sewickley, P. H. Laufman, wife and son, (East End), W. C. Moreland, wife and children, Rev. Horner J. Smith, Rev. J. R. Mills, of Steubenville, Mrs. Josiah Reymer, Miss Sadie Hughes, Jacob B. Hubley, Capt. Thomas Snowden, George W. Hailman, J. P. Henderson, Joseph Woodwell, Jr., Mr. W. McCracken, Rev. L. Petty, of Sewickley, David H. Conkle, Mr. Porter, Rev. Wm. Cowl, Mr. McCargo, Rev. A. B. Leonard, Miss Mary McClelland, J. S. Layton and wife, B. C. Christy, of Sewickley, Rev. J. C. Castle, of Brownsville, and Rev. T. H. Wilkinson.

A telegram was received on Saturday from President Grant's private Secretary, stating that the President would be at the Assembly on next Saturday, and spend Sunday here. Vice President Wilson will also be here then, and the Tennesseans will give a concert for their benefit.

Sunshine.

This morning the camp is flooded with sunshine, and the spirits of the people are rising accordingly. Has the cloud broken? It will not do to prophesy, because we have been deceived here so often in the weather that—we say more in sorrow than in anger —we have all lost faith in "Old Prob."

H.

[By Telegraph.]

FAIR POINT, N. Y., August 9.—To-day the weather has been fine, with a clear sky and a cool atmosphere, and railway trains and steamers have been bringing in a large number of people during the morning and afternoon. Rev. Dr. Armstrong, President of the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., delivered an interesting lecture, with experiments on centrifugal and central forces.

This afternoon Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., of Michigan, delivered an able lecture on Christian Art as relating to Sunday schools, illustrated by drawings. He also gave a diagram of the rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school in Akron, Ohio, one of the largest in the country.

Rev. G. M. Reid, D. D., of New York, then spoke of the relations of Sunday school children to foreign and home mission work, and urged that they should be made acquainted with the facts and details of the subject.

This evening a responsive service, called the Temperance Guild, was held. It was designed for the use of Sunday school temperance societies. Rev. Dr. H. M. Parsons made a brief address, urging that the temperance cause should be taken into the heart of the Christian church, and that Christian men and women should take hold of the work.

Miss Francis E. Willard, of Evanston, Ills., then delivered an eloquent address in behalf of the work of the Women's National Temperance Christian Union, organized one year ago at Fair Point. The object is to promote temperance work among the children of the land.

Constitutions and pledges, with recommendations of meetings on Saturday afternoon, were read, and then Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, General Manager of the Assembly, took an expression of the Assembly, which was unanimous in its approval of the cause as presented by Miss Willard.

Rev. Dr. Wythe then gave an exhibition of fire works, after which the Tennesseans gave a concert on the lake from a sail boat.

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

How a Chicago Firm Swindled the Government.

CHICAGO, August 9.—A peculiar case of "crooked" whisky was discovered in the rectifying establishment to-day of B. M. Ford. Oliver & Co., 35 South Water street. The amount involved is about four hundred barrels. It seems that a large amount of whisky has been shipped by that firm to the East, principally to Hasket & Hetzelgesser, of Indianapolis. The irregularity of the matter is that while the barrels had the proper amount of liquor, and while the stamp was correctly affixed and approved by the gauger, yet the stubs on the gauger's books indicate that on y a small part of the correct amount was contained in the barrels. For example, where forty-two gallons were shipped, the stub would denote only about twenty-four. From this the conclusion was reached by Inspector Matthews that "crooked" whisky had been got into the stills, and that this means was taken to get it out, and that the gauger, J. M. Hood, who had done the major part of the work for the firm, has connived at the deception. The error was discovered when the footings of the Indianapolis firm were compared, with those of the Chicago firm in the Treasury Department.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamships City of Richmond, State of Georgia and Navarine, from New York, and Prussian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 9.—Arrived—The Pacific Mail steamer Granada, from Panama.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Arrived—The steamship Great Western, from Bristol.

FARTHER POINT, August 9.—The steamship Phoenician, from Glasgow, has arrived.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Arrived.—The steamship Arch David, from Liverpool.

The Mississippi Flood.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—Up to six o'clock this evening the river rose an inch and a half from the same time yesterday. It is now within three and a half inches of the spring rise. There is no change in the situation. The officers of the James Howard, from New Orleans, report no further damage below here than already reported in these dispatches.

The Ex-Treasurer of South Carolina Recaptured.

CHARLESTON, August 9.—Parker, the ex-Treasurer of the State, whoescaped from jail last week while awaiting trial for plundering the State while in office, was recaptured in Camden last night, and will be brought to Columbia in irons.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Escape of Alex. Collie from England.

$5,000 Reward Offered for His Capture.

The Rioting in Glasgow Renewed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sudden Termination of a Trial.

LONDON, August 9.—The trial of Alex. and William Collie, on a charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretences, was brought to a sudden stop this morning by the announcement that Alexander Collie had absconded. His bail was thereupon estreated and a warrant issued for his arrest. Messrs. Collie's solicitors and Sergeant Ballentine announced their withdrawal from the case. The prosecution declined to proceed against Wm. Collie in the absence of Alexander, but he was ordered to appear one month hence, and the case was adjourned.

$5,000 Reward.

LONDON, August 9.—Five thousand dollars reward have been offered for the apprehension of Alexander Collie.

The American Team.

LONDON, August 9.—The gentlemen of the American team and their friends arrived this morning from Paris. Several of the party will visit Sir Henry Stanford to-morrow at Wiston Hall, his country seat, in Leicestershire, where they will meet a number of distinguished guests. On Thursday all will go to Liverpool to embark for home on the steamer City of Berlin, except Mr. Bruce, who remains on the Continent.

The Shipping Bill.

Sir Charles Adderley's shipping bill today passed second reading in the House of Lords.

The Riots in Glasgow.

LONDON, August 10—3 A. M.—A special to the *Standard* from Glasgow reports that sixty rioters, many of whom were badly hurt, were brought before the magistrates yesterday morning, and remanded to jail. Rioting broke out again in the suburbs on Monday, and the volunteers and regular troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, but the disturbance was quieted by the reading of the riot act. It is remarked that mobs of Catholics, armed with hatchets, steel knuckles and knives, are organized and acting under leaders. It is reported that several of the men in custody are the heads of centres.

WEST INDIES.

A British Vessel Embargoed.

HAVANA, August 9.—The cargo of the British vessel pursued in Haytian waters by the Spanish gunboat has been embargoed by the Consul General of Spain in Hayti, and will be taken by a Spanish man-of-war to Havana. The *Diario* thanks the British Consul General in Hayti for his good offices in the affair.

HERZEGOVINA.

The Revolution.

LONDON, August 9.—Sclavonian accounts of the Herzegovina revolution represent that the insurgents defeated the Turks in several encounters and wounded Selim Pacha.

NEW YORK.

The Journeymen Shoemakers on a Strike.

Savings Banks Forbidden from Investing in 3.65 District of Columbia Bonds.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1875.

The Shoemakers' Strike.

The Central Council of Crispins, or journeymen shoemakers, whose strike is now in progress, have made a statement of their position, which is in substance that it is determined to discuss any question they please with employers, to hold an employer to any agreement made with the Council, and in case of a violation to immediately place his shop on a strike, and not settle the matter until the employer pays the expenses of the strike. Though we mean not to be aggressive, we shall resist every encroachment, not mattering whether it comes from outside foes or inside traitors.

Memorial Meeting.

The Liberal Club will have an Andersson (Hans Christian) Memorial meeting Friday evening next. Several addresses will be made. A special invitation has been extended through the representative of the King of Denmark to all countrymen of Andersen to attend. The Danish Consulate in this city is taking steps to assist at the observances.

Corporation Counsel.

Mayor Wickham received a letter to-day from the Governor, approving his removal some months ago of Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith on charges preferred by the Mayor, who appointed in his place to-day Wm. C. Whitney.

Business Suspension.

Albert L. Dodge, a wine and cigar merchant, successor to Chamberlin & Dodge, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors without preference. Liabilities $70,000; assets $20,000.

A Cable Rumor

has it that the London and Westminster Bank compromised with Alexander Collie and allowed him to escape to the continent, and that the proceedings against his brother William have been discontinued by the bank.

Attachment Against Canal Contractors.

This afternoon, on an application of Fairchild, Assistant State Attorney, Judge Westbrook granted an order of attachment against Dennison, Beldon & Co., canal contractors, for $417,000, and an order of arrest requiring bail from each in $250,000.

3.65 District of Columbia Bonds.

The State Superintendent of Banking has forbidden saving banks from investing in 3.65 per cent. bonds of the District of Columbia, as they are held to be neither a State nor United States obligation.

Assignee for the Suspended Grain Merchants.

Dwight Johnston, President of the Firemen's Insurance Company, has been appointed assignee in the case of Archibald Baxter & Co., the suspended grain merchants.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

Speech by Hon. Alphonso Taft, at Marietta, Ohio.

MARIETTA, August 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here this evening, to listen to an address by Hon. Alphonso Taft on the finance question. The Republicans of this city and vicinity turned out *en masse* to hear this gifted speaker. He discussed the principles announced by the different platforms. Specie payment, specie payment, he said the Republican party of Ohio was doubly committed against all further issue of any more irredeemable paper. He believed that resumption would be facilitated and weighed with less risk and cost to the Government, and with less prejudice to business, if preceded by a gradual and judicious contraction of the paper currency of the country. Alluding to the present depression in business, he said: "The theory of want of currency is not made out by pointing to the panic and the present quiet in trade. Depressions in business recur, if not periodically, at least as often as once in a decade, and that in all enterprising countries. England suffers from panics five times to our three, and at the present time England is experiencing a depression in business as severe perhaps as our own. The failures of business houses in England are more frequent than in the United States."

The Flood in the Wabash River.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 9.—A letter from New Harmony to the *Journal* says that the Wabash is now up to the high water mark of 1828. It rose an inch an hour during Sunday night. A levee that cost one thousand dollars broke on Saturday night, and inundated many farms, destroyed much property, and a great deal of stock is in danger. Mr. Ribeyre has seventy head of mules and one hundred head of cattle, which were likely to be drowned. Tugs are towing barges loaded with stock day and night. Thousands of acres of corn are submerged. The trestle work on the East St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad is in danger, but trains have arrived regularly, though behind time, up to the present.

The North Carolina Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 9.—The result of the Convention election is still doubtful. Returns from all counties except one show the representation as follows: 59 Democrats, 59 Republicans, and 1 Independent Democrat. Cherokee county is to hear from, which has heretofore voted Democratic. The Democrats claim four majority in the Convention.

Embarrassed Merchants in Canada.

MONTREAL, August 9.—During the past week twelve commercial firms in this city, who are perfectly sound as far as assets and liabilities are concerned, have been obliged to make special arrangements with creditors for an extension of time to meet engagements.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Senor Sagosta has gone to France.

—The grasshoppers are damaging the crops in North Alabama.

—At Buffalo, yesterday, in the race for the 2:22 class, Lucille Goldust won in three straight heats. Time 2:21½, 2:22 and 2:23½.

—The late election in the Cherokee Nation for First and Second Chiefs, Senators, members of the National and Grand Council and for district officers passed off quietly. The result is still in doubt.

—Complete returns of the Convention election in Alabama indicate that it was carried by 16,500 majority. The delegates elected numbered: Democrats, 81; Independents, 6, and Republicans, 12.

—On Sunday five young roughs attempted forcibly to enter the house of a respectable woman, named Mrs. Dawns, at Point St. Charles, Can. Mrs. Dawns fired into the crowd, killing one, named Meehan.

—The gale of Friday was very severe on the lakes. The bark Austin and schooner Ataunto are ashore, full of water, near Mainton's lake, Michigan. The tug Vulcan lost a raft of 2,000,000 feet of pine timber on Lake Erie.

—The grasshoppers are very numerous at Grand Island, Willow Island, Central City, Wood River, and Hastings, Neb., and are doing great damage in the vicinity of those places. Immense clouds of "hoppers" are still flying southward.

—Thos. Carlisle, a white man, but a citizen of the Cherokee Nation by marriage, a well-to-do farmer, near Tahlequah, I. T., while sleeping on the porch of his house on Friday night, was taken from his bed by three men and murdered.

—The Twelfth District Court of California commands Stanford and other Central Pacific Railroad officials to produce the defaulter and bigamist, Woodruff, *alias* Miller, or disclose his whereabouts. The railroad officials refused heretofore to disclose his whereabouts.

—The papers in the suits of the B. & M. R. R. in Nebraska, against sixteen counties to restrain the Treasurers from collecting taxes for 1874, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the United Stated Court at Omaha. A temporary injunction has been granted till August 31st.

—The executive committee of the Lake Side Association of Toledo has determined to continue the camp meeting for one week longer. This resolution is taken in consequence of the inclement weather which prevailed during the past week.

—The railroad war between the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and the Missouri Pacific continues, and the Hannibal & St. Joe road has entered the arena, by reducing the fare to Chicago to five dollars, which has been met by the St. L., K. & N. road and the Chicago & Alton. It is said the fight between the roads will include freight rates as well as passenger fares.

—The report of Gen. Anderson, as Receiver of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, is published. It shows the bonded indebtedness of the road to be $6,000,000, the floating indebtedness $1,732,345, and the actual cash floating indebtedness, due and unpaid, July 31, 1875, $758,149. The length of the road now operated is 150 miles. The receiver accompanies his report with several recommendations, which, if observed, he believes will enhance the credit and prosperity of the corporation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 9, 1875.

The Treasury Robbery.

Ottman appeared to-day before the Judge, and waived a preliminary examination. The Judge, after hearing the statement of the District Attorney, required bail in $10,000, in default of which Ottman was committed. Ottman has employed Richard T. Merrick as counsel, and an effort will be made to have the bail reduced, but the authorities demand bonds. The employes in the cash room at the Treasury Department have been watched in all their movements since the robbery.

The President of the Germania Savings Bank of Alexandria, where Ottman has a special deposit, had an interview to-day with General Spinner and Treasurer New, and consented that the officers shall examine the contents of the packages left by Ottman. The sealed package, bearing Ottman's name, having been opened, was found to contain twenty-nine $500 bills. The package was taken to Washington. No detective expect to recover $20,000 more.

Later.—About $20,000 of the money stolen from the Treasury has been recovered. This afternoon the Marshal seized the property of Ottman and closed his restaurant. The whole amount taken will probably be restored to the Treasury.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, continued warm and clear weather during the day, with light southerly to westerly winds, and stationary or falling barometer, possibly followed by light rains during the night.

The Ohio river will fall slowly below Louisville and rapidly above, but will continue above the danger line between Louisville and Evansville, and remain below it at Paducah. The Mississippi will fall slowly at St. Louis and Cairo, and remain stationary or rise very slightly at stations below.

Fire in Oshkosh, Wis.

OSHKOSH, WIS., August 9.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the three-story brick building occupied by B. J. Weisbrod, furniture, and Fabreckel, pianos. The fire originated in the third story, which was a working room, by a spark from a neighboring planing mill through an open window which set the woodwork on fire. The upper story was burned out. The first and second stories were badly damaged by water. The stock on the first floor, including pianos and organs, was also damaged. The damage to the building is $1,000; fully insured. The loss on furniture by fire and water will probably be $2,000; insured for $1,000.

Fatal Sight Seeing.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 9.—To-day six citizens of this place visited the Cave of the Winds without a guide, as they had frequently done before. In passing through the cave two of the party, Mr. Ethelbert Parsons, aged twenty-nine, and Miss Lottie C. Philpott, aged twenty-five, descended to an eddy, which is never visited by guides. The lady lost her footing and was caught by the gentleman, but the current carried both into the river below, where they were drowned. They were soon to be married.

BASE BALL.

The Neshannocks Beat the Independents—Sundry Challenges.

The game of base ball at Union Park yesterday afternoon between the Neshannocks, of New Castle, and the Independents, of Sewickley, resulted in a victory for the former. Eight innings only were played, and the score stood 9 to 6 in favor of the Neshannocks. When the call of nine was had at the commencement of the ninth inning, the Independents changed their pitcher, substituting Alex. Nevin for Bob Warden. The inning progressed until two of the Neshannocks had been put out, when the Captain of that club objected to Nevin's style of pitching, claiming that it was not in accordance with the rules. The umpire, Lamont, of the Braddock club, sustained the objection, and the Independents refusing to accept his decision, he called the game and announced that the Neshannocks had won. All who have seen Nevin pitch know that it is an underhand throw, and the writer well remembers the astonishment its swiftness caused when he played here a season or two ago. This year's base ball rules allow an underhand throw, provided the pitcher throws from below his waist. The Captain of the Neshannocks raised the point that Nevin threw direct from the waist and not from below it, and the umpire thought the point well taken. The N.'s were all the more disinclined to allow Nevin to pitch from the fact that their third baseman, who pitches in precisely the same manner, was ruled out by Carlton, the umpire in the game on Tuesday of last week, with the Xanthas.

The Neshannocks play to-day at Salem, Ohio, with the Stella club, and to-morrow at Mansfield, Ohio.

W. A. Drane, Secretary of the Xantha base ball club, accepts, in behalf of his organization, the challenge of the Braddocks club, and exercising the right guaranteed by the rules to the challenged party he fixes Union Park, August 16, as the place and time for the first of the series of games between these two clubs for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, and says they are willing to play a second game anywhere else.

The Union club, of Mercer, has also challenged the Xanthas for the championship, and Secretary Griffith writes that unless some attention is paid to the challenge they will think the Xanthas can play better with their backs than any other way. If the Unions entertain any such opinion as that, a game or two might dispel the belief in a rather summary manner.

Money Deposited

at the Workingmens' Savings Bank in Allegheny City, 239 Ohio street, is beyond doubt a safe investment, as the stockholders are all responsible men.

The undersigned has used DR. HARRIS' SUMMER CORDIAL, and can bear unqualified testimony to its happy and immediate effects in relieving pain and curing disease.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

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WHITE RIVER FLOUR,
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FULL AND COMPLETE LINE
GROCERIES.

MT. SEWICKLEY.

The Progress of the Camp Meeting — Numerous Improvements Made and Making—Sunday's Services.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SEWICKLEY CAMP GROUND, Aug. 9, 1875.

What a difference in the countenances of the inhabitants of this grove, as compared to that of this time last week! Everybody you meet tell in their beaming countenance their joy at the retirement of J. Pluvius. Although the retirement may perhaps be but temporary, still it is such a delight to see Old Sol "master of the situation" once more, that every man, woman and child feels like giving some expression to their feelings of joy. No more lounging or sitting on the verandahs, no more reading all day in parlors, bed-rooms or kitchens; but everybody finds enjoyment out in the beautiful forest adjoining the ground, or on the creeks, or in the vales or hills of the surrounding country. The weather the past week, with one or two exceptions, has been delightful, and one of the results has been the arrival of quite a number of families, and if the weather remains passibly good this week, it is expected that at least a very large majority of the tent-holders will put in an appearance.

The first service this season was held on Tuesday evening last, when a large and imposing prayer-meeting was conducted in the chapel. Meetings are now held every evening and are quite largely attended and much interest taken, and if the people continue to increase in spiritual happiness as they have since the first meeting, we certainly shall have a wonderful outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and these woods will echo and re-echo with the shouts of penitents for mercy to the God who made and beautified these grounds.

The improvement of the grounds still goes on in spite of the recent heavy rains. In rambling around many new arrangements were noticed. At the entrance to the grounds, you first notice a new stand, or more correctly, a toll-house, where, during the meetings, visitors and tent-holders alike are expected to hand over to the toll-keeper his or her ticket of admission; nor will any who even come near the gate fail to know what is wanted, for on a large sign-board, reaching across the road, are the words, "*Show Your Tickets.*" And of course you are expected to show them. Immediately inside the gate is the house where the tickets are sold, and you pass in, perhaps a hundred feet, to the toll-house, where your ticket is taken up, and then you can go where you please. Another excellent improvement is the erection of a stable or stables, for horses, and here you can have your noble steeds fed and taken care of, while you enjoy yourselves at the meetings or around the grounds. This certainly is a humane improvement, for heretofore many horses were compelled to stand all day long, either in the burning sun or the pelting rain, without any protection, save the boughs of some friendly tree.

The managers have had erected all around the grounds a very handsome and substantial fence, and the only entrance to the grounds is by the gate. The erection of this fence on certain portions of the ground has been a source of annoyance to a certain class of human beings who are to be found at camp meetings as well as at every other place—namely, rowdies. The annoyance is simply that the managers have put their fence over the road that leads to a favorite place called "Lovers' Retreat," and consequently these poor mortals cannot enjoy the pleasures of the delightful walk to the "quarry spring," nor can they talk sweetly in each other's ears while resting in his noted little nook. It is to be hoped that the impregnable wall of pine boards will be removed for the accommodation of those who unconsciously wander in the direction of this favorite resort, as they have done in the days gone by.

Yesterday morning the first sermon of the season was preached by Rev. J. McCarty, of Allegheny, who chose for his text the 19th and 20th verses of the 7th chapter of James. The sermon was a nice, practical talk on the necessity of proper preparation for the great religious revival about to be held on the ground. It was a very able effort, considering that the gentleman has just arisen from a bed of sickness, and has not yet fully recovered his natural strength.

In the afternoon a very interesting Sabbath school was conducted in the chapel by Thomas Chantler and J. W. Hall, Esq., when fifty children were in attendance, and about double that number of older people, who displayed a lively interest in the exercises.

In the evening an "experience meeting" was held, which was largely attended and apparently very beneficial, for after this meeting had adjourned singing was kept up in many cottages until a late hour.

BEBT.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The firemen put in a full day last evening.

Police circles were barren of news last night.

Dr. Jennings, of Allegheny City, is an advocate of the Anti-Treat Society.

The health authorities of Allegheny report four cases of small-pox and one death since Sunday.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night and approved bills to the amount of $168.85.

The contract for printing one thousand copies of the Police Manual has been awarded to T. F. Best & Co., at $189.

An old woman named Mrs. Kyle, reported to one hundred and three years of age, died yesterday at her residence on Second avenue.

A slight fire on the roof of No. 69 East street, Allegheny, was put out about noon yesterday by the members of the Liberty Engine Company with a Babcock Fire Extinguisher. No loss.

Yesterday Patrolman Davis withdrew his letter from Mayor Kirkpatrick protesting against the payment of the Controller's salary. The Clerk's idea is to let the courts settle the whole matter.

A report spread over Allegheny City yesterday afternoon that the steamer had been drowned in the Ohio river, opposite Smoker Island, but our reporter could not trace the rumor to any foundation.

The tug boat "Tigress" struck a snag down the Ohio river yesterday, and was brought to the Monongahela wharf in very much damaged condition, having her bottom nearly torn away. She is now laid up for repairs.

Mr. James Young is suffering from the effects of a toss from a buggy to which a runaway horse was attached. The trouble occurred on Penn avenue at a late hour on Sunday night. The buggy was wrecked but the horse untutored.

John Dunn, a resident of Second street, Allegheny, while visiting his brother-in-law, Fred. Baslinger, on Spring Garden avenue, on Sunday evening, fell into a cellar and dislocated his shoulder and broke his left arm just below the shoulder joint.

There were fifteen deaths in Allegheny City last week, as follows: Cholera infantum, 4; fatty colitis, 2; and one each of cancer of the liver, congestion of brain, cancrum oris, diarrhœa, dysentery, infection, paralysis, partus intemperitivus, and stillborn. White 13, colored 2; males, 4, females 11.

John Mathews, the brother-in-law of Henry Dawson, who was murdered on the South side eight years ago, by Daniel Mayhew, paid a visit to the jail in Fairview, West Virginia, a few days ago, and identified Dawson as the prisoner there, as the murderer. He will not be brought to Allegheny for some time yet.

A. J. Cochran, who was charged with aggravated assault and battery by Miss Carroll, which we mentioned in Monday's issue, yesterday waived a hearing before Alderman McMasters. The prosecutrix was also charged at the same time, by Mrs. Carroll, with striking her service with his cane while she was holding her baby in her arms. He also waived a hearing in this case and entered bail in the amount of $300. Cochran has resigned his position on the police force.

Yesterday Prof. Rud. Leonhard showed us a piece of black marble, secured from a quarry near Carbondale, Ohio. It is pronounced to be equal to the best Belgian marble, and the proprietors of the lease intend selling a small interest in the lease to develop the quarry, with the present success. The vein is said to be eight feet thick, and the quantity practically unlimited. Such a deposit so near Pittsburgh will prove a most valuable discovery.

CASTLE SHANNON.

Church in the Grove—Sixth Day's Proceedings.

Religious services were introduced yesterday at eight o'clock, by holding a ladies' prayer meeting. At nine a general prayer meeting was held at the stand, and at 10½ o'clock Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Sewickley, gave an able exposition of Acts xxvi:28, in which he warned the congregation against the danger of procrastination. At two o'clock P. M. prayer meeting was held at the stand, and at 3 o'clock Rev. R. M. Philips, of this city, gave a most solemn sermon from Matt. xxvi:28, on the pure and beloved-ist character of Jesus, and the wicked and cruel character of His enemies.

After the sermon the communion of the Lord's Supper was administered to a goodly number of

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1875.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE *Post* comes to this: The law of 1862 was a contract, and that of 1869 a "promise" relative to the payment of United States bonds. What use of discussing it after such a statement?

PENDLETON, the other day, stated in his speech at Gallipolis, Ohio, that he opposed the issue of greenbacks as unconstitutional, and still held to that view. Yet he and his party wish to issue $500,000,000 more of them. Can it be doubted that they mean repudiation?

THE clear weather of the past two days has done much to inspire hope among the farmers, and to brighten business prospects generally. It is conceded that the business future of the country depends very largely on the quantity and quality of the crops. We have a sure market in England, and if we have enough of produce to forward, we will at once start into activity the various forms of business. The crops are our hope.

WE hope the arrest of the parties charged with having stolen the package of money from the cash room of the United States Treasurer may result in the recovery of the money. Under the law, unless Congress relieves him, Mr. Spinner and his bondsmen are responsible. It will be a heavy blow to the ex-Treasurer to be obliged to make up this sum. It is quite evident that the guilty parties have been caught, but whether they will be proven guilty is another matter.

IF it could be truthfully charged against a Republican administration that its police administration of a city were utterly demoralized, and its Chief of Police the editor of a flash paper, a very school of crime, what a roar we should have! Yet this is exactly what the Democracy give New York. Commissioner Smith, of New York, declares that the police force is becoming worse, day by day, while the Chief publishes the worst criminal paper in the country—a very educator in crime—and the Police Commissioners resist reform. This is Democratic reform—to give a city over to gamblers, thieves and murderers.

THERE should now be an effort made to put the high officers of the Mormon Church on trial for the Mountain Meadow massacre. The action of the jury in Lee's case, however, may discourage all further effort whatever, in the direction of prosecuting Mormons. Those of that faith who were on the jury, voted solidly for acquittal. The perfect unanimity of their action shows that they were governed by other influences than the evidence. Where men allow their religious faith to control them, no other result can be expected than such as was reached in the Lee case. The Mormons are infatuated with the idea that all the world is against them, and hence they are against all comers. They particularly detest the civil power of the United States. Hence they stand by each other, even when the latter may be unpopular, as was Lee. Still, in Lee's case, we were not impressed with the manner in which the Government opened its evidence.

IF the Steubenville *Gazette* will honestly receive some enlightenment on the difference between our views, and those expressed in the Ohio platform, we think we can state them so that it cannot fail comprehend. That platform charges the *Republican party* with contracting the currency, referring in this to the law of last Congress. That law does not contract the currency. On the contrary, its natural effect is to increase it. That is, when eighty dollars of greenbacks are retired, one hundred dollars of national bank notes are issued. We oppose contraction, but do not charge the Republican party with doing it, or seeking to do it. The Ohio platform seeks the destruction of the National Banking system; we oppose. It seeks the revival of the old State Bank system; we oppose. It demands that all dues of the Government, including duties on imports, shall be paid in greenbacks. These several things, were they adopted, would so utterly destroy the financial credit of the Government and nation that we would have no occasion to talk about specie payments. In brief, the declarations of the Ohio platform in favor of reaching specie payments through promoting business and industry,—while right in itself,—is entirely defeated by the subsequent declarations, noted above. It is a fraud of the first water.

MR. GOWEN'S ADDRESS.

During the session of the Legislature last Winter, the retail coal dealers of Philadelphia formed a combination and came to Harrisburg with charges to the effect that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company had exceeded its constitutional and chartered rights, in that it controlled a coal mining company, and, forming a gigantic monopoly, mined, transported, and even retailed coal, to the great damage of the regular retail dealers of Philadelphia. The strength, and apparently excellent backing of this appeal led the Legislature to so far notice it as to appoint a committee to sit during recess, and take evidence on the subject. It has performed its labors,—the evidence and arguments being in, and has now only its report to make. The evidence was very comprehensive, and went into the minutiæ of the coal business of this State, and particularly the retail business of Philadelphia. It showed that the Reading Railroad, so far from exercising monopoly powers, and crowding dealers and extorting high prices from the people, really labored to put the coal business of Philadelphia and the State on a sound and safe basis, at the same time making prices exceedingly low to consumers.

The feature of the entire investigation was the address to the committee delivered by F. B. Gowen, Esq., the President of the Reading Railroad, and a lawyer of eminent ability. This address will be found in full elsewhere, and is worth perusal, for its easy, graceful style, as well as for the insight it gives into the entire question at issue. Unlike the addresses of counsel, as usually made, it does not evade or bedoud any phase of the subject, but opens the policy of the company to the light of day, and shows that, so far from seeking to oppress, it actually relieved the people from existing oppressions, and in place of overreaching their chartered rights, they were acting in strict conformity with what was required of them. Beyond this, the address scathingly exposes the general rottenness of the retail trade, as heretofore conducted in Philadelphia, by bankrupts and adventurers. Mr. Gowen is a gentleman of polished address, and of very remarkable ability. His management of the affairs of the Reading Railroad,—to which we will refer at length at another time,—has been more than successful. We hope our readers will notice carefully the contents of his speech, given elsewhere.

ARGUMENT OF FRANKLIN B. GOWAN, ESQ.,

Before the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, July 29 and 30, 1875, on behalf of said Company.

SPECIALLY REPORTED BY D. F. MURPHY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I have to congratulate you on the near approach of the end of your labors; and I can, no doubt, extend congratulation myself that for the first time during this long investigation I am permitted to say something for myself and for the company I represent. I shall speak to you in two characters: first, the representative of the Reading Railroad Company, answering the general allegations made against us which led to this investigation. And, second, in the narrower sphere of a lawyer, criticising the testimony that has been brought before you. With reference to the charges that have been brought by the retail coal dealers, I take it they must either stand or fall upon the testimony, that has been offered before you, and I shall not go much broader field than this. When the Legislature of Pennsylvania appoints an investigating committee, to see whether a great corporation has not violated its charter, such committee cannot be confined to the simple investigation of a charge of underweights or a charge of car detention. What I mean is better illustrated by the remark that if you were to be confined with reference to the whole scope of your investigation to the simple testimony adduced before you it would follow that if the retail coal dealers had offered no testimony at all, no charges would be made no investigation; and hence I shall ask you to listen to me when I speak of general topics of business and public policy as affecting the relations of a great coal-carrying company to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the Legislative power of which it derives its charter.

The Reading Railroad Company was chartered in the year 1833 for the purpose of building a railroad from Philadelphia to the town of Reading. Subsequently its lines were greatly were extended to enable it to locate its line and construct its road to the anthracite coal regions of this county. The road was opened to the coal regions in the year 1842, and from that time until the commencement of these difficulties it has been engaged in the single object of its charter fairly to the public, honestly to the State and often for many years at great loss, in operating upon a small line of fifty-eight miles of single track in 1833 it has extended itself into a railroad system of three hundred miles of single track, reaching the Schuylkill and Mahanoy coal fields, offering an avenue to every one who desired to send his coal over its lines, and to bring to the coal fields all articles of supply. A single track railroad, of which 86 miles were located in the coal fields alone. I ask you to notice this map [exhibiting a map] to see the extent of territory that was opened by the coal interests of the Reading Railroad. You have also before you a map which represents the various lines built by this company for the purpose of developing the anthracite coal fields of the State, and as it were to the market that those owned by the company I represent; and I call your attention to the unprecedented energy, liberality and honesty in this railroad company fulfilled the objects of its charter in offering facilities to all those who were and irrespective of the particular locality of their mines. Wherever an opening was made for the development of the coal industry the Reading Railroad Company stood ready to build a road to it without cost or charge to the persons of the district interested. It has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in new lines, entirely unremunerative, to bring a single mine into operation, and without any connection with mining, against any rival that then existed, to such rival had been nothing else than a common carrier.

I may say here that this company had some right to be considered in the public interest. Having been chartered for this object, having accomplished this object, having secured a larger development and production of coal, the right to be protected by the Legislature of Pennsylvania so that its business should not be destroyed. It does not seem to me that the right to such protection as would have prevented another railroad being built to compete with it, or that having been

an investigation of his weights, however, after he has succeeded in being elected to the office to which he aspires.

I was very much amused at the effort made by my friend Mr. Pettit and his client Mr. Hancock, to get away from the effect of their testimony. Mr. Hancock says that Mr. Pettit says "Well, this coal is bituminous coal; it is Lykens Valley coal." Fortunately, we have got the bill for the coal, and it is charged as Lehigh coal. If Mr. Hancock can only get rid of the offense of giving short weight by proving that he sells bituminous coal as Lehigh, I do not think he retires with much honor from the contest.

Then my friend, Mr Pettit, suggested that slate was lighter than coal. It happens to be heavier; but I do not see how that makes any difference. I cannot for the life of me see how a ton of feathers will weigh any less than a ton of lead, and I have been trying to get it through my head ever since I started. I do not see what the bulk of a thing has do with its weight. Two thousand two hundred and forty pounds make a ton. I admit that the ton of feathers will fill a larger space than the ton of lead; but if Hancock cannot get a ton in his cart why doesn't he get bigger carts, or why doesn't he put three-quarters of a ton in? Is this a justification for the manner in which he does business? Ah! I fear very much he is not a Joseph.

But my friend, Mr. Lane, referred yesterday to a letter of Mr. Hancock, in which, in answer to a complaint of short weights, he said that it was unfair to weigh coal in any other manner than by taking a cart and running it over a scale. Mr. Bell meant that it was unfair to weigh coal in this absence by several carts upon the ordinary platform scale without his being there to see to the tare; but how can it be unfair to get the weight of Philadelphia coal on a beam scale that will register almost an ounce or a quarter of a pound, at least, and wholly unfair to run the coal over the scales in such a manner as to pass on the ground and weigh everything—how such a test can be unfair I do not see. After all this was over, however my friend Mr. Pettit said: "Well, this matter of short weighing was a mere accident in this case." Three hundred and thirty pairs of this great book taken up with the subject of short weighing is a mere accident! If such a proceeding, headed by myself, could be formed. Now I assure my friends that we are prepared to respond to the call of the district attorney of Philadelphia, or of Schuylkill county, or if any of the counties of the Commonwealth in which this conspiracy has been formed, or in which any act done in pursuance of it has taken place, and fortunately for them our friends have the opportunity of indicting us in any one of the twenty-seven counties as they may select that one in which the juries are supposed to be particularly severe to corporations. With all this before them, with the criminal laws plainly written, with the courts of Pennsylvania open for the administration of criminal justice, with the most magnificent opportunity they would have for putting the president out of a large railway company, when I became the President of the Reading Railroad Company it was the habit, and it had been the habit for years, and it was continued for nine or two years, because it was impossible to get rid of it at once—it was the habit to allow as high as a dollar a ton rebate to the Richmond agent of the coal that was sent out of the borders of the State, whether those borders were at Philadelphia, or along the line of the Reading road, paid two dollars for his freight, and the man whose business was located in the valley of the Hudson got that freight for a dollar a ton; and it was simply on account of this competition between New York and Philadelphia on the one side and the Reading Railroad on the other to find a market for their coal. Every coal Manufacturer after manufacturer located along the line of our rails came to me to complain of this injustice. They said: "How can we expect, Mr. Gowen, to build up the trade of your own region, if you permit such a policy to be carried out as will give to each of these localities in the principal market of the country, on the eastern of New York bay on the waters of the Hudson, the power to buy the coal which passes our very door and goes one hundred miles further, at a less price than you charge us?" No answer could be made to the complaint; it was unanswerable. There never was a system or a subject that ever met with a more instruction—everything has been blocked up—and the mines of September, October and November there has arisen such a demand that we have been utterly unable to supply the amount required to take us through the year in an exorbitant extent. The result of this state of things was a fluctuation in values, which was ruinous to trade and injurious to the very public. Now, however, the price of coal is so arranged that the difference in favor of the man who purchases early in the year to the carrier is the increased interest he has to pay for carrying his product. It is therefore, to the interest of every one to lay in as early as possible as we approach winter a demand always springs up, and thus we get a regular business throughout the year, which enables the collieries to keep running, enables the men to secure employment, and enables them to live. In this figure steady work throughout the year, and prevent ruinous fluctuations in the market prices of coal.

But, gentlemen, look at the advantage of this policy to the manufacturer. It makes but little difference to him if he pays twenty-five or thirty, or forty cents more or less for his coal, if only he can buy it

HOME NEWS.

Unknown.

The Coroner held an inquest last evening on the remains of an unknown man found drowned in the Ohio river, at Loeffelsis. Deceased was apparently a German, about twenty-four years of age, was dressed in a suit of dark clothes and on his person two ten dollar gold pieces, two silver half dollars and some pennies were found. His name was not ascertained. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.

Killed on the Railroad.

At an early hour yesterday morning an unknown man was killed on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Sewickley. The remains looked like those of a man forty years of age. The deceased wore a black and white flannel shirt, calico overshirt, black coat, tan and pepper pants, honest light hat and boots. He wore no vest. He had red chin whiskers. The deceased will be held to-day. The body has been confined and brought to this city.

Robbery in Lawrenceville.

Last Saturday evening Mr. T. F. Best went to spend the night with his brother-in-law, on Forty-fourth street. When he retired he hung his pants and vest on the bedstead, but when he got up on Sunday morning a valuable gold watch and chain were missing from the vest pocket and $80 in cash from the pants. The fellows who committed this robbery had evidently also visited the dwelling just on the opposite side of the street, for when the occupants awoke in the morning they found all the silverware and articles of value tied up in a bundle and lying in one of the lower rooms. The thieves had doubtless got frightened at something and left without their plunder.

The Rising Mains.

At the next meeting of the Water Committee Mr. Lowry will present another and a cheaper plan by which to cross the river at Seventeenth Negley's run. This is at the suggestion of the members of the committee who visited the works on Saturday. The members visited the grounds thoroughly and are of the opinion that by selecting a new route the pumping mains could be carried over the river at a cost of averaging $16,000, and at the same time avoid the damage which would be caused to the Brilliant Oil Works property of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew. The firm named are decidedly opposed to a stone structure on the plan submitted by the engineer for the reason that they would be completely shut out from the river, while the committee do not wish to put up an iron bridge because it would be subject to damage, if not destruction, in case of a fire at the works. The matter will come before the committee at its next regular meeting.

The Dead Body of Mrs. Forbes Found.

Last week reference was made to the case of Mrs. Rebecca Forbes who jumped from a Pacific express train while crossing the Juniata river *en route* from New York to San Francisco. Since the disappearance of the lady, men have been employed by the railroad company to drag the Juniata river in hopes of finding her body, and their efforts have been rewarded by success, as her corpse was found a short distance below where she jumped off. It is believed that she alighted on the ground after making the fearful leap, and after divesting herself of some articles of clothing, which were afterwards found on the track, committed suicide by jumping into the river below. It is stated that she was a wealthy, intelligent refined lady, traveling alone to San Francisco from England to see some friends, and that before leaving her native place, while under the influence of opium, she took a New York city insanity was noticed in her actions. Her derangement was brought on, it is supposed, by the absence of a son, who is a victim of the habit, and left an outrageous note in her. She was but twenty-two years of age, and her remains will cause deep sorrow when the news reaches her friends.

About Fisher's Box.

Mr. O'Mally was Attorney for Mrs. Ann Jenkins and Alderman Barker represented Mrs. Golden, the Court being Squire Milliken, of the Second ward. Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Golden are next door neighbors, and reside on Brownsville avenue, South Side, and Mrs. Jenkins says that one of the other neighbors, Mrs. Fisher. The other day the latter lady, Mrs. Jenkins alleging, found and held a democratic convention at the house in order to bring to harmonize matters Mrs. Jenkins hurled a basin full of water on the head of the latter, and a fight and dog fight. This excited Mrs. Golden's feelings, and she, thinking that the Fisher dog had not been treated right, proceeded to the back yard in search of her animal from the back porch, telling her what she would do if anybody would throw hot water on her dog. In some manner the hot water got on her clothes, Mrs. Golden insisting that it was done in a fit of jealousy, others in the rural districts to aid in the advancement of our cause.

9. That we are unconditionally in favor of the proposed high license bill now before the Legislature.

10. That we have recognized and are thankful for the aid rendered to the temperance women, and they are hereby invited to co-operate with us in the future.

The resolutions were adopted as read, and on motion the Convention decided to proceed to nominations, but it was agreed beforehand, after considerable discussion, that no person should be nominated unless he would give a written pledge that he would stand squarely on the prohibition platform. The following ticket was then made, most of them by acclamation:

Sheriff—H. Hershberger, of Temperanceville.

Treasurer—Jonathan Gallagher, of Allegheny.

Recorder—E. H. Butler (colored) of Pittsburgh.

Commissioner—Wm. Mc Cullough.

Controller—W. W. Grier, of Verona.

Clerks of the Courts—Dr. A. Harper, of Richland township.

Commissioners—John O'Neal, of Pine Run, and P. N. Wyman, of Twentings.

Director of the Poor—W. G. Warren.

The above comprising all the nominations the chair stated the next business in order before the Convention was the selection of an Executive Committee, and after some unmaterial debate as to how the committee should be selected, the following names were suggested and adopted: T. H. Rabe, Dr. Kennedy, W. J. Jackson, T. P. Hershberger, Abel Fleming, Rev. J. F. Powell, G. R. Mitchell, Caldwell, John O'Neal, Mrs. Gormley, P. S. Jennings, Dr. E. E. Swift, Andrew Brice, Dr. Starr, A. G. Alley, Rev. J. H. Deems, Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, G. W. Turner, Mrs. Hill, Arthur Kirk, Captain Bennett, Miss Ardelia Coe, Mrs. L. A. Haines, M. A. McChesney and John Agnew.

The Executive Committee was empowered to fill all vacancies, and on motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear an address by Rev. Audley Browne, prohibition candidate for Governor.

THE MASS MEETING.

The meeting last night in Lafayette Hall was not as large as was expected, but was respectable in point of numbers. The opening exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dermott, and at their close the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—W. P. Shaw.

Vice Presidents—Rev. A. M. Milligan, Aaron Floyd, James Parke, jr., Hon. D. J. Rodgers, George Turner, Arthur Kirk, Jr., Alfred Anderson, Jacob Covode, Dr. A. G. Stewart, Dr. Vankirk, W. Ross, Mrs. L. R. Duff, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Large, Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Dr. Collins, Mrs. Dr. S. C. Jennings, Rev. W. H. Brown, Geo. Wilson, Rev. T. Turner, James Turner, Rev. Lawrence, Dr. Allen, A. Patterson, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Wm. Gormley, Mrs. Sulvely, Mrs. Workman.

Rev. Audley Browne, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, was next introduced and spoke for about three quarters of an hour on the humbug of the existing political parties in this State, and of the prospects of the Temperance organization.

Addresses were also delivered by W. G. Stewart and Mrs. Lake, Miss Frances Willard, who was called upon, but declined to make any remarks.

The proceedings of the evening were enlivened with music by the brass band, and take it all in all it proved interesting and instructive to those in attendance.

TWO FIRES.

The Fiend Let Loose Last Evening—Who Is He?

About 6:20 o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire from box 74 called the department to the corner of Forty-second street and the Allegheny Valley railroad. Here the Phœnix Roll Works, owned by Hugh Wilson, who runs the machine shop connected with the establishment, was found to be in flames. The department went to work as speedily as possible, under direction of Assistant Engineer Hunt, and succeeded in the confining the fire to the building and the plentiful stock of mud in the pipes and plugs, the efforts of the firemen availed but little, for the flames had got such a headway on the arrival of the engines that they were unable to do more than keep the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings.

The smoke having cleared away a GAZETTE representative met James B. Young, the senior member of the firm, and from him obtained the following facts: The fire was first discovered in the roof of the building, and whether or not it was the work of an incendiary has not positively determined last night. Mr. Young thinks that the heat from the smoke stack might have caused the fire, but he is of the opinion that the flame was communicated by a spark from some of the locomotives which were passing at the time. Immediately on the discovery of the fire men were dispatched to the nearest alarm boxes to give the alarm, but before the first engine arrived on the ground a fraction of the roof had fallen in, and the building could be found to be of the boxes. Once the department arrived on the ground, Mr. Young contributed the steamers to the best advantage, and, considering the scarcity of water in the vicinity, the Young steamers, or, that Mr. Evans managed the fire in a skillful manner.

Messrs. Young & Co. put their loss at about $20,000, on which there is an insurance of $12,000 divided in home and foreign companies. The policies were issued by Peter Shaw, but as they are on different portions of the property a conclusion could not be arrived at last night as to the exact amount of the loss covered by insurance. The firm will commence operations again at once, as little time be lost as possible.

THE SECOND FIRE.

It was about half past seven o'clock when another alarm was sent over the wires from box 67, corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-second street. This was caused by a discovery that the "producing house" connected with Reese, Graff & Woods' mill was on fire. All that was burned is the roof, which covered a number of furnaces. But fortunately it was speedily checked, and in a short time had the flames under control, and the fire was confined entirely to its place of origin. Mr. Wm. Reese, one of the proprietors of the mill, was the first enquired for the watchman who was supposed to be on guard at the producing house, and finding him, asked him how the fire originated. He did not know. Mr. Woods thought that odd, and suggested to the watchman the propriety of resigning on the spot, which he did as peacefully as possible. Mr. Woods saw the last ember expire, and then put a force of men at work clearing away the debris, and to-day the mill will be in operation as usual. The loss—about six hundred dollars—is fully covered by insurance.

SUFFERERS BY FIRE.

They Meet and Exchange Sympathy.

A GAZETTE representative was patroling Butler street last evening, and, by invitation, dropped into the residence of Wm. D. Moore, Esq., a well known member of the bar of our county. Here he met a couple of sympathizers in the persons of Mr. Wm. Woods, of the firm of Reese, Graff & Woods, and Mr. James B. Young, of Jas R. Young & Co. These two gentlemen represented firms that had been visited by fire but a couple of hours previous.

"Well, Will, I'm sorry to hear of your loss," said Mr. Young.

"Oh! never mind that. It was only a shed, anyhow—just for the covering of our producers; we'll be ready for business in the morning. But how about yours? That is what I want to hear," remarked Mr. Woods.

"Well, I don't know what to say. It's a pretty bad fix. Well, we can't do anything for a few days, anyhow."

"Are you insured?" was Mr. Woods' inquiry.

"Yes, but I don't know how insurance will cover us; but I cannot tell you how it is placed. A portion is on patterns, a portion on moulding, a portion on building, and whether our insurance will cover us when an investigation comes to be made is the question. I have no idea to-night how the loss is divided up."

"Do you know," said Mr. Woods, "I was down attending to a little business with Mr. McCullough when the alarm sounded. I thought it was in our neighborhood, because I remembered the Woermser, Woods & Co. mill, and you know they adjoined us. So I jumped into the buggy, and was on the ground as soon as possible, I don't like fires, and when they do occur I am always anxious to know what starts them. That's what I asked our watchman. He could not tell me. Then I asked a man who is supposed to be on duty around a producer, you know, you know, James, should be able, at least, to tell how a fire started, but he couldn't."

"Very surprising, yet I am glad your loss was so slight."

"Yes, I know you are, just as much as I regret that yours is so heavy. Still you won't loose much time."

"No," said Mr. Young. "we will commence at once to place our works in condition, and if we succeed in getting our insurance, we won't be far behind you."

The rest of the conversation was of a desultory nature, yet it went far to show that the spark of human nature and push was alive in the breasts of both the sufferers—even if they were insured.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max chamberg's European steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Richmond at Queenstown; steamer City of Glasgow at New York; steamer State of Georgia at Greenock; steamer Havarina at Hull; steamer Othelia at New York; steamer The Queen at New York; steamer Druid at New York.

Workingmens' Savings Bank,

No. 230 Ohio street, Allegheny City, has proved to be a good and safe institution.

THE COURT RECORD.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

Estate of Benjamin Trimble, deceased. Petition of Elizabeth Baker and Margaret Johnson, heirs of decedent, for review of certain accounts. Rule granted to show cause, and made returnable the 28th instant.

Estate of John Feldbusch, deceased. Petition of Daniel Morgenstern, creditor, for opening decree of distribution. Rule to show cause granted.

Estate of Charles Asche, deceased. Administrator acknowledged deed to Wm. Sanders.

Overholt's minors. Petition of guardian for amendment of order of sale. Order made. Report of sale made and confirmed. Bond filed and approved.

Estates of John Bretzger and Wm. Buechlong, deceased. Widows' appraisement presented and approved *nisi*.

Mary Jane Briggs et al., minors. Petition presented, Abijah Hays' appointment revoked and Frederick Briggs appointed guardians, to give bonds each in $3,000.

Sarah Jane Barnes, minor Petition presented and Samuel Jarvis appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Samuel W. Stewart, Jr., minor. Petition presented, and upon choice of minor, S. B. W. Gill, Esq., was appointed guardian. Bond given in $1,000.

Estate of Samuel Crawford, deceased, petition of Simpson Short, purchaser of certain of the real estate of decedent, for order setting aside the sale to him. Confirmation set aside and *alias* order of sale granted.

Matilda Beech, minor. Upon choice of minor, Jno. R. Beech was appointed guardian.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday Levi B. Duff, trustee, instituted a suit in ejectment against John Eagney and Mrs. Sarah Mrs. Kleinfeiter, to recover possession of four brick roughcast called Broadway, on Butler street, near Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, used as a dwelling and cigar shop. The plaintiff leased the property to Eagney and wife, who in turn handed over its possession to a Mr. Hartley, from whom Mrs. Kleinfeiter got possession. The plaintiff claims that the defendants have forfeited the right of possession by not paying the rent as it fell due.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 Stephen Schwartz, through his counsel, Mr. Luty, instituted a suit for slander against Frederick Nutter, alleging that the accused damaged his reputation to the extent of several hundred dollars by circulating a story to the effect that he was in the habit of cutting up dogs and converting them into "bologuas," a *cognac* sausage found.

A suit in ejectment was commenced by McDonough Ferree against James Allen to recover a lot in the Twenty-first ward, bounded by Franklin avenue, land of Murtland & Grazer and F. Ferrell, and by Murtland avenue, fronting about eighty-six feet on Frankstown avenue, and 176 on Murtland avenue. The plaintiff claims that he sold the property to the defendant, who has failed to meet payments as they fell due.

In Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday the counsel for Christopher Magee, Esq., filed suggestions for a writ of *quo warranto* on Mayor McCarthy. The Court granted a rule on the said Wm. C. McCarthy, to appear on Saturday, the 21st of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why a writ of *quo warranto* should not issue against him, to show by what authority he exercises the office of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

SAM. FRENCH, the owner of the ferocious dog that bit Catherine Dolan on Saturday, and his family, so severely a few days ago, has given $500 bail before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, and has gone home.

BIRD MCCORN—In fair request. Owing to the late long continued rains, the reports from the Illinois and Ohio Broom Corn districts are anything but favorable for the coming crop. We have had full reports from Illinois, not having heard from some parts, but the Ohio crop is said to be almost a total failure. A letter from one broom factory says Broom Corn fields in that region are ten feet under water, and dispatches from southern Ohio indicate that the crop has suffered severely. Should all the corn in the country, out of consumers hands, be bought up, which cannot now be bought at the concessions offered three weeks ago, while some are holding at considerable of an advanced price, the result will be a short supply and scarce.

OILS—Extra Winter Lard scarce and firm. Summer strained dull. John V. Lewis & Co.'s extra Yellow and White are high up, very scarce and firm at our quotations. Linseed very strong, and an advance of 10@12c ₱ gallon established. Miners' Kerosene, 10½c; 300 test, 11½c; Refiner, 9½; No. 1, 80; No. 2, 75c. Carbon, standard brands, by the carload, 10.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm for all descriptions of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

Reading (R.)	55½	Empire Do (R.)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (R)	98½	Do (C.)	98½
Oil Creek (R.)	9¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's	75
Lehigh Valley (B.)	62		

NEW YORK, August 9, 1875.

Gold opened and closed at 112¾, selling in the meantime at 112¾@112¾. The borrowing rates were 1, 2 and flat. Governments and railroad bonds are steady. State securities are dull. Dullness was about the only feature of the stock market, which opened with a reaction of 1 per cent in Western Union and ½@¾ in other shares. At the close the market was strong at in the best prices of the day for Northwest, St. Paul, Ohio and Pacific Mail. The remainder of the list closed a fraction off from the highest prices reached. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 21,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 4,000 Northwest, 1,400 Lake Shore, and 6,500 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 121¾; do. of '67, 120¾; do new'11, new 5s, 119½; do 40's, 114½; coupons, 5's, 113; 6's, registered '81, 118.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 49¾; Virginia, new, 37½; do old, 37¾; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Pacific Mail, 39; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 78; United States Express, 41; American Merchants Union Express, 87; New York Central, 104¼; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29; Harlem, 133½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 62½; Lake Shore, 69½; Union Pacific, 71; Hitchell Central, 97; Pittsburgh, 91¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 59¼; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do preferred, 6¾; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 20; Northwestern, common, 44½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 109¼; Rock Island, 88½; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 104½; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29; Indiana Central, 13¾; Burlington & Quincy, 154; Hannibal & St. Joe, 23; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 101¾; Union, 101¾.

LONDON, August 9—5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £102,000. Consols: money 94 5-16; account 94 7-16; 5-20's of '65, 107½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40's, 106½; new 5's, 104½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 13; do preferred, 25½.

PARIS, August 9.—Rentes 66f 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 9, 1875.

The most noticeable and favorable feature to record in connection with general business is that there has been a very decided improvement in the weather during the past week; within the past few days it has been very favorable for harvesting, and we doubt not that the Wheat in this section of the country has all or nearly so been safely housed, and with a few more such days as we have had recently, the work of taking in the crops will have been pretty generally completed. With the exception of grain and Flour, which are considerably excited and higher, owing to the reports of the heavy damages sustained by the recent floods, the general markets present but little that is new or important; in consequence of the improvement in the weather, which is very important in the midst of harvesting, there have been quite a large number of buyers in the city from all sections of the country, and, consequently, of cargoes before arrival, at full figures prove that buyers are believers in prices ruling high. Sugars are a shade lower, but coffees are firmer. The current mouth will probably show higher figures. Molasses and Syrups dull and unchanged. Rice quiet.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅛	C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11⅞	Demarara	9¾@10¼
New Orleans	9¾@10¼	Coffee A	10¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@9¾	Refined Yellows	9@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21	Roasted loose	27¾
Rio Prime	24	Roasted pkgs	29
Rio Fancy	25	Java, loose	38
Rio, Ib pkgs	28		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	60@65		

GINSENG—In fair demand at $1.06 for well cured spring root. Seneca Snake root, no tops, 60@65.

GRAIN—The Grain market has been considerably excited and higher during the week. To-day's review, and with an increased inquiry, light receipts and a very limited supply, a very decided advance in prices is established. Wheat quiet at $1.60 for prime to choice; sold packed in bringing 22@24, with an occasional sale at 25; medium to good, 18@20. Corn—Ear, 72@75. Choice mill, of which the offerings continue very light, sells readily at 24@25. It is also worthy of notice that the New York market has been ruling higher for some time than ours, and at this season of the year, and for the same reason.

BERRIES—In light supply, and prices are firm; Blackberries, 16@18 ₱ quart, Whortleberries, 15@16. It is said that the crop of Mountain Blackberries will be very small this year.

BEESWAX—Is in light supply in this market, but there does not appear to be much inquiry for it. Quotable at 28@30c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—The market is very firm, in sympathy with Corn, and an early advance is almost certain. Following are the current rates: From storers—No. 1 common, $2.25; No. 3 hurl, $2.50; No. 4 hurl, $3; No. 5 hurl, $3.50; No. 6 hurl, $3.75; No. 3 carpet, $4; No. 4 carpet, $4.25; fancy parlor, $4.50; extra, $4.75; whisk brooms, $3.50 to $4.50; plain whisks, $1.25 to $1.75; fancy whisks, $1.50 to $2; Hotel Parlor, $1.50; Hotel, $2@22.50.

BROOM CORN—In fair request. Owing to the late long continued rains, the reports from the Illinois and Ohio Broom Corn districts are anything but favorable for the coming crop. We have had full reports from Illinois, not having heard from some parts, but the Ohio crop is said to be almost a total failure. A letter from one broom factory says Broom Corn fields in that region are ten feet under water, and dispatches from southern Ohio indicate that the crop has suffered severely. Should all the corn in the country, out of consumers hands, be bought up, which cannot now be bought at the concessions offered three weeks ago, while some are holding at considerable of an advanced price, the result will be a short supply and scarce.

OILS—Extra Winter Lard scarce and firm. Summer strained dull. John V. Lewis & Co.'s extra Yellow and White are high up, very scarce and firm at our quotations. Linseed very strong, and an advance of 10@12c ₱ gallon established. Miners' Kerosene, 10½c; 300 test, 11½c; Refiner, 9½; No. 1, 80; No. 2, 75c. Carbon, standard brands, by the carload, 10.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm for all descriptions of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board. Bulk Meats and Bacon strong. Lard quiet. Following are the current jobbing rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces	14½
₱ lb	14½	Do., half barrels	14¾
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11¼	Do., half barrels	14¾
Plain Bacon, S. C.	15	Lard—Ref. for summer use in tierces	14¼
Dried Beef, Ex. Jno.		Do., in ½ bbls	15¾
Cured, old	15¾	Do., in ¼ bbls	15¾
Beef Tongues	15¾	Do., in ½ pkgs	17¾
Sugar Cured, ½ doz	17	Do., 5 ₱ do	17
Rib Sides	13¾	Do., 10 ₱ do	18
Short Rib do	12¾	Do., 5 ₱ do	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do., 5 ₱ do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$22.00	Oil Meal	13¾@14
Miner's Lard Oil		Cheese	13
Lard Oil			

POTATOES—Pork, 24 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs, $21.50; short Mess Pork, 43 pieces in bbl, 200 lbs, none.

POTATOES—In limited supply, and the market is firmer in consequence; Early Rose, $2.25@2.50 ₱ bbl; Peerless, $2.50@2.75; Pittsburgh Prolific, $2.25@2.50; Rosendale and Jackson White, $2.50@2.75; Peach's selected, $4@4.25; New York, $3.50@3.75; Northern Ohio, $3@3.25; Cleveland and Fremont White Lime, $1.65@1.75; Gilbourning, $2.50@2.75.

COOPAGE AND ROPE—Trade in this branch of business continues very quiet, and, so far as we know, the market is devoid of a single characteristic worthy of notice.

CHEESE—Steady, at 13 to 14c.

EGGS—With continued light receipts, an average demand, and reduced supply, the market is firmer, and we advance our quotations to 20c ₱ lb: prime Ohio Factory, 11¾@12. There is nothing doing scarcely in any other kind.

LARD—There is considerable degree of activity, as much so as can reasonably be expected at this season of the year; no change in prices, 12.65@12.75 for prime to choice leaf. The market is a matter is to be investigated before Alderman Lardin.

MORITZ and Martha Wise were charged with assault and battery on their brother, Jacob Wise, and yesterday afternoon a hearing in the case before Mayor McCarthy. The evidence satisfied the Honor that the defendants were only trying to keep Jacob from doing what they thought was wrong in forming a preference for play. The case was dismissed.

WM. WEIMAN sues John Sullivan for the larceny of $25, in the shape of a due bill. The bill was in favor of Sullivan & Co., and Weiman, and when it became due Sullivan got the money from Weiman for the purpose of collecting the amount due. He got fifteen dollars on it, but failed to turn the cash over to the prosecutor. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing before Alderman Milliken.

ROBINSON, the tramp who was arrested the other day with two dozen silver spoons and several pocket knives in his possession, has confessed that he and two others burglarized the store of Mr. Francisous at Mifflin, Perry county, Pa. Mr. F. was telegraphed for and arriving here he identified the property as soon as his term expires he will doubtless be taken to Mifflin to answer the charge of burglary.

YESTERDAY morning the house of Mr. S. Morrow, on Ruff street, was entered by burglars, who carried off a gold watch and several articles of jewelry. While the burglars were in the front part of the apartment occupied by Mr. Morrow and his wife, Mrs. M. was aroused and saw the men rummaging the bureau drawers in the front room. She did not let on that she was awake, but slyly slipped out of bed and alarmed the neighbors. The thieves got away with their booty before the officers had left. There have been no arrests made.

OFFICER LEMMON yesterday arrested a man named Benjamin Knorr as a suspicious person. The officer had noticed that the man was frequently carrying quarter loss bags on his beat, and considered that he would not be carrying them for fun. The bags were found to contain old metal and iron, and as Knorr could not account for the material in a manner satisfactory to the officer, he was committed to thirty days' imprisonment in the Work House.

THE WIEGAND SAFETY BOILER.

A Few Words Concerning Its Merits—Flattering Testimonial from Zug & Co.

The Wiegand Safety Boiler has become so well-known and its reputation for capacity, economy and durability so firmly established that it is coming into general use in all sections of the country. We would especially call the attention of steam users to testimonials concerning the satisfactory working of this steam boiler, but deem the following one sufficient:

Messrs. Seifert, Sherman & Boiler Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your inquiry in regard to our experience with your Wiegand Safety Boiler, which you put up in our rolling mill, we would say that they are giving entire satisfaction—even exceeding our expectations. We have now nearly twenty-seven sections of the thirty-six sections in use, and the construction of the water circulators in excess of what you supposed would be necessary to give us the requisite supply of steam. We have had no trouble with the water in the circulators, and were successful in preventing the crown of the flames to any of the adjoining boilers.

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FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 10, 1875.

There are no special features to report. The banks are well supplied with loanable funds, but the demand is moderate. Rates are firm, and the demand seems steadily to increase. It does not, however, altogether represent business revival, but the necessities of many who have business and property, but who just now have not the funds at their hand. There are rumors of failures in the near almost every day, but we think these generally adjust. It is, we would remind our business friends, bad policy to spread abroad such reports, unless they have some foundation.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest sales by telegraph:

Gold	113⅜	5-20's 1867	120½
5's, 1881	119⅝	1868—coupons	121
1-20's 1862	117¾	10-40's	114½
" 1864	116⅜	Currency 6's	122
" 1865	116⅝	New 5 per cents	110½
" 1865 new	119	10-40's—coupons	117⅝

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	103½	Mo. K. & Missisippi	19⅜
Erie	14⅜	Union Pacific	72¼
" C	27	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
" C. & I. C	9⅞	Harlem	133½
St. Paul	38¾	Adams Express	102
Do. Pref	59¼	American Express	57¾
Michigan Southern	69¾	U. S. Express	41
Do. Central	62¾	W., Fargo & Co. Ex	77
North Western Com	44½	Quicksilver	30
Do. Pref	55	Fort Wayne	98¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	23
Cleve. & P'ts'g	91¾	Panama	127½
Pacific Mail	39	Iron Mountain	
Western Union Tel.	81¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

R. R. (S)	50¾	Cen. Trans(B)	46
Reading (B)	55½	Empire Do (B)	99
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	98¾	Do (C)	98¾
Oil Creek (S)	9¾	P. C. & St. L.	75
Lehigh Valley (B)	62		

NEW YORK, August 9, 1875.

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Governments.—U. S. Coupons of 1881, 121¾; do. of '67, 120¾; do new'11, new 5s, 119½; do 40's, 114½; coupons, 5's, 113; 6's, registered '81, 118.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 50; do new, 49¾; Virginia, new, 37½; do old, 37¾; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Pacific Mail, 39; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, 78; United States Express, 41; American Merchants Union Express, 87; New York Central, 104¼; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29; Harlem, 133½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 62½; Lake Shore, 69½; Union Pacific, 71; Hitchell Central, 97; Pittsburgh, 91¾; St. Paul, 38¾; do preferred, 59¼; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; do preferred, 6¾; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 20; Northwestern, common, 44½; do preferred, 54½; New Jersey Central, 109¼; Rock Island, 88½; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 104½; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 29; Indiana Central, 13¾; Burlington & Quincy, 154; Hannibal & St. Joe, 23; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 101¾; Union, 101¾.

LONDON, August 9—5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £102,000. Consols: money 94 5-16; account 94 7-16; 5-20's of '65, 107½; do of '67, 108½; 10-40's, 106½; new 5's, 104½; New York Central, 92; Erie, 13; do preferred, 25½.

PARIS, August 9.—Rentes 66f 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 9, 1875.

The most noticeable and favorable feature to record in connection with general business is that there has been a very decided improvement in the weather during the past week; within the past few days it has been very favorable for harvesting, and we doubt not that the Wheat in this section of the country has all or nearly so been safely housed, and with a few more such days as we have had recently, the work of taking in the crops will have been pretty generally completed. With the exception of grain and Flour, which are considerably excited and higher, owing to the reports of the heavy damages sustained by the recent floods, the general markets present but little that is new or important; in consequence of the improvement in the weather, which is very important in the midst of harvesting, there have been quite a large number of buyers in the city from all sections of the country, and, consequently, of cargoes before arrival, at full figures prove that buyers are believers in prices ruling high. Sugars are a shade lower, but coffees are firmer. The current month will probably show higher figures. Molasses and Syrups dull and unchanged. Rice quiet.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11⅛	C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11⅞	Demarara	9¾@10¼
New Orleans	9¾@10¼	Coffee A	10¼
N. O. Sugar	8¾@9¾	Refined Yellows	9@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21	Roasted loose	27¾
Rio Prime	24	Roasted pkgs	29
Rio Fancy	25	Java, loose	38
Rio, Ib pkgs	28		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	8¾@9		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	60@65		

GINSENG—In fair demand at $1.06 for well cured spring root. Seneca Snake root, no tops, 60@65.

GRAIN—The Grain market has been considerably excited and higher during the week. To-day's review, and with an increased inquiry, light receipts and a very limited supply, a very decided advance in prices is established. Wheat quiet at $1.60 for prime to choice; sold packed in bringing 22@24, with an occasional sale at 25; medium to good, 18@20. Corn—Ear,